PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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## LOCAL NOTICES.

REDUCTION in Dress Goods, at Bates & Bell's. All-wool Poplins for $1 00, worth $1 50, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

**Joseph Horne & Co.,**

Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, are now prepared to offer, either at wholesale or retail, and at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers, one of the largest and most desirable assortments of straw and millinery goods, notions, etc., ever offered in this city. This firm occupy an extensive store, covering two lots, and are provided from cellar to attic with an immense stock of goods, purchase cannot fail in obtaining the goods they require, at the lowest cash or term cash prices at this establishment. Call and examine.

PURE Merinos for 75 and 80 cents, sold recently at $1 25. Bates & Bell.

**Leaf Tobacco.**

HAVARD, Yarn, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julius Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

BUY fine and rich Shawls of evening Silks, from $6 00 to $16 00, at Bates & Bell's.

FINE Cashmere Shawls, from $35 00 to $75 00, at Bates & Bell's.

**Holiday Gifts**

For gentlemen, at L. N. Hall's Wholesale and Retail Agency, Yellow and Snuff Store, No. 181 Wood street, at the intersection of Liberty street. Call and examine our stock. Best in the city. tf

STANDARD made up Goods at the lowest cash prices. Bates & Bell.

WOOL SHAWLS—Single and double, a very fine stock, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

CLOAKS—A job lot of very fine goods, at about one-half their value. Bates & Bell.

BLANKETS, Counterpanes, Coverlets, Crib Blankets, Cradle Blankets, Linen Goods, of all kinds, in full stock, at Bates & Bell's.

COTTON Goods of all kinds, marked down. Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

CALL and see those American Watches, at J. Lhunenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.


The Daily Commercial

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ELECTION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

FOR MAYOR,
JOHN W. RIDDELL.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY.

FOR CONTROLLER,
JOHN MCCARGO.

FOR CITY ATTORNEY,
JACOB F. SLAGLE.


## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The gale on the Lakes has subsided. Several vessels have been driven ashore.

Mosquera, ex-President of Columbia, has been sentenced to two years, imprisonment.

The Bolivian army is said to be about to go to the assistance of President Prado, of Peru.

Thaddeus Stevens was confined to his bed yesterday.

The amount of money obtained by the robbers from the First National Bank of Independence, Mo., last Wednesday, was about $18,000, of which $2,000 was in gold. The bank lost $11,000, and Stone, Myers & Co. $5,200. The other losses were small special deposits in coin.

The loss by the burning of the Kirkwood Hotel, Saturday night, was about $35,000.

General Sherman left St. Louis last night for Washington, where he expects to remain the most of the winter. He will stop in Cincinnati a few days en route.

The Kentucky Legislature met yesterday. The House organized by electing John T. Bunch Speaker. The Senate did not organize. The Governor's message will be read to-day.

Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court, now in session at Knoxville, Tenn., has granted an injunction restraining Dengis and others from representing the play called "A Tale of Enchantment," infringing on the copyright of the "Black Crook." The case was after both sides.

The boiler of a locomotive at the Nashville and Decatur Depot, in Nashville, exploded yesterday, killing George Sweeney, fireman, and injuring two others. Sweeney was hurled a distance of thirty yards. The boiler was thrown 200 feet.

The bill to repeal the section of the franchise act withholding from negroes the right of holding office, was discussed all yesterday in the Tennessee House, on its third reading. The galleries were crowded with blacks during the discussion.

A merchant at Johnsonville, Tenn., was stimulated out of fifteen thousand dollars a few days since by his partner, who vamoosed.

Gen. Sheridan arrived in Chicago last night, and was escorted to the Tremont House, but declined to make a speech.

The safe of the Boston and Albany Railroad at Springfield was blown open by burglars unday night, and $12,500 in notes and bonds stolen.

Nearly all the Canada canals and rivers are closed by ice.

A disease closely resembling the rinderpest is appeared in some portions of Virginia.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue three hundred and thirteen patents for the week ending on the 15th.

George Hurrell, a Louisville drover, was killed in a cattle train near Buffalo yesterday.

Two daughters of Wm. Knightly, of Springfield, Massachusetts, were burned to death yesterday.

General Hancock has revoked Mower's order appointing R. King Cutler Judge of the Second Judicial District Court of Louisiana.

The British ship British Consul, with a cargo of 2,825 bales of cotton, was burned near Savannah yesterday.

*BY MAILS.*

Three ironclads, the Tennessee, Nashville and Osage, the two former noted Confederate rams, were sold at auction in New Orleans last Friday. They brought $21,000. The Tennessee cost $1,500,000, in Confederate money, and the Nashville $1,000,000.

There are now twenty-five Protestant missionary societies that are laboring in India.

These, three are organized in Scotland, eight England, one in Ireland, four on the Continent of Europe, and nine in America. These societies maintain about 550 missionaries, and send annually in that country not far m $1,250,000.

n the Robert College, at Constantinople, of lich Dr. Hamlin is president, there are seventy-six students of fourteen different nationalities.

There are twenty-two Armenians, six Greeks, and thirteen Bulgarians, and alier numbers of Turks, English, Italians, .

It is said that the United States bonds have ady paid as much to the holder in the shape gold interest as the Government got for them, nting the premium on gold at the time the nds were issued.

The Savannah *Republican* is reliably informed re are now over one thousand bales of cot- along the line of the Central Railroad uding transportation. The trouble seems to in the ignorance or worthlessness of the ited States tax assessor.

he 11th of December will usher in an interng season in Richmond, made so by the assembling of the Conservative Convention, of Masonic lodges of the State, the meeting of ures called by the State and Central Agricultural Societies, and the meeting of the stockders of the Virginia Central Railroad.

The *Valley Virginian* is in great glee over the spects of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. ays: "We have the assurance from A. T. erton that a company of contractors in o, representing a large amount of wealth, willing to take the county bonds at par and d the road. This is glorious news; it settles question of finance at once, and gives an asance that our exertions will be crowned with cess. »

is reported that Thurlow Weed has been red $1,000,000 to secure a patent for Howe's tle sewing machine for another ten years, old one expiring next autumn.

LIGIOUS REVIVAL.—The Presbyterian church Green Creek, Washington Presbytery, is enjoy- a revival, and about sixty additions have been to the church. The church being vacant, the rge have been mostly conducted by Mr. Irvin, ior, late of the Western Theological Semi- ary, the principal part of the preaching to those by Wm. Hanna, pastor of the church of Fair- , Presbytery of Ohio.

PROBLEM.—The teachers of Allegheny County, ject the publication of the following problem ve ordered that the following problem be solved proved: "A and B agreed to dig a ditch one hundred rods long; A employed a certain number of rods dug each, provided each one dug was $1 25 per rod, and B to ay $1 per rod.

LLING UP.—The large open space around the gh House, in the Allegheny Diamond, is being up with cinders and cinders, so that farmers have no difficulty now in getting their hay are to the scales, and will not be subject to the annoyance they have hitherto been laboring unby their wagons becoming fast in the mud.

E LODGE OF I. O. O. T.—A new Lodge of the pendent Order of Good Templars will be ormed at Braddock's Fields, on Friday evening by Mr. Hugh D. Mahaw, State Organizer and for the District. Members of other lodges arited to be present.

## FIRST EDITION.

**12 O'CLOCK, M.**

## THE NAVY.

### Secretary Welles's Report.

### Naval Force in Use, 103 Vessels and 898 Guns.

### The Injury to Our Mercantile Marine by the Rebellion.

### Success of the Turreted Iron-Clads.

### Four More Iron-Clads to be Built.

### Opposed to the Use of Petroleum as Fuel in the Navy.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1867.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy will be sent to Congress to-morrow. In opening it, the Secretary says that during the year our naval force has been almost exclusively employed on foreign stations. But little remained for it to do in our own waters. The display of a naval force has been sufficient to suppress threatened difficulties, and in every quarter American interests have been respected and American rights observed. During the year the aggregate naval force has been reduced forty vessels and four hundred and eighty-two guns. The number of vessels in commission has been reduced to twelve, and the number in squadron service is thirteen less than the last annual report. The vessels in squadron service are fifty-six. The total number of vessels in use is one hundred and three and eight hundred and ninety-eight guns.

The Secretary details Admiral Farragut's trip in the Mediterranean squadron, and says that the offers of the naval authorities to remove the suffering women and children from Crete were refused by the Turkish authorities.

American commerce in the East suffered detriment during our war, and Prussia and others have profited by our misfortune. Sailing vessels under the Prussian flag are in every port, receiving freights cheaper than is offered by any other nation. Apprehensions are expressed that we are not destined to recover the prestige of our former successful mercantile marine in the China seas, unless by means of steam vessels built for that trade.

The Department states that the causes which made it expedient to continue a force in the Gulf ceased with the attempt to establish an Imperial government in Mexico. To the discretion of Commander Rae and our Consul there, the Secretary says, we are indebted for the prevention of an effusion of blood when Vera Cruz surrendered to the Mexicans.

Reports from the African squadron show that the slave trade has ceased. No slavers of any nation were discovered.

The Secretary speaks highly of the ironclads, and says that the cruise of the Miantonomah to Europe, and the Monadnock to California, were the most remarkable voyages ever undertaken by turreted iron-clad vessels, and shows that this class of vessels need not be confined to harbors. Four new vessels of this class have been launched during the year, and the steam machinery is completed for seven more. The building of four vessels a trifle smaller than the Nantucket, at Charlestown, have been commenced, as the smaller class is found to be more serviceable.

The Secretary urges an extension of our Navy Yards, says they are too circumscribed, and says that the estimates for improvements are larger now than last year, owing to the omission of Congress to make any appropriations last session.

The experiments at the Charlestown Navy Yard in the use of petroleum for fuel under marine boilers show that convenience, health, safety and comfort are against its use.

For the Charlestown Navy Yard an appropriation of $2,882,000 is asked.

## THE TREASURY.

### SECRETARY MCCULLOCH'S REPORT.

### He Adheres to His Original Financial Policy.

### Commissioner Rollins Acknowledges Great Frauds on the Revenue.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1867.

Secretary McCullough's report, to be presented to Congress to-morrow, is but an elaboration of his well known financial policy in favor of the gradual reduction of the currency, and the equalization of internal taxation. He opposes expansion in an argument of great length. Commissioner Rollins in his report acknowledges the great frauds on the revenue, and shows that some eighteen millions of gallons of distilled spirits have not paid the taxes. He alleges that the revenue officers have been changed when found honest, and favors the civil tenure bill as a means to secure officers qualified only by their integrity and ability, and not rewarded simply for their politics. He recommends simplification of the internal revenue system, and the reduction of the number of articles taxed.

### A NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

**Senator Sherman's Scheme.**

Senator Sherman has prepared a financial bill, which he will offer this week. Tale is intended to cover the whole ground of bonds and currency. It provides for a six per cent. bond, to run twenty years, principal and interest payable in coin at the pleasure of the Government, after ten years. Of the interest, five per cent. is to be paid to the holder, and one per cent. retained in lieu of National and State taxes. The half of the one per cent. is to be paid to the States in proportion to population, and the other half to create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the loan. The holders of legal-tender notes are to have the right to convert them into these bonds, and afterward convert the bonds into legal-tender notes, as the currency may be needed. Holders of the bonds are then, after the expiration of the first five years, are to be required to exchange for the new bonds under the penalty of having interest stopped. This scheme, it is believed, will devolve a Secretary of the Treasury of very nearly all discretionary power, and, with some amendments putting a limit to the balances carried in the Treasury, it is believed it will give general satisfaction to the members of both Houses. The provisions permitting the conversion of the bonds into greenbacks will satisfy the inflationists, as they are largely in the majority in the House. Butler's plan has but few friends in the Senate.

### The Postmaster General's Report.

A Washington special says: The report of the Postmaster General will show some interesting facts regarding the reductions on the ocean mail services, which Governor Randall has secured by refusing to submit any longer to the demands of the monopolies of the English steamship lines. During the past six years the Department has paid for the transportation of our mails from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year in gold, over its receipts, to the British Government. This amount we were compelled to pay by an old postal treaty which expires in January next, and which the Postmaster General has refused to continue. The rate heretofore by the Cunard line has been twelve cents in specie for a single letter. The Postmaster General, deeming the price exorbitant, advertised for proposals to carry the mails. The owners of the Cunard line refused to bid, but two other lines entered into a contract, at one-half the former rate, all the foreign letter mails at fifteen cents an ounce—the cost per letter, five cents; books, papers and other printed matter at six cents per pound, payable in currency, reducing the mails for this week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This fact, and that of the positive refusal to continue the old treaty under which the Government was paying the British Government two hundred thousand dollars in gold, caused considerable discussion in the British Parliament, and much comment in English papers. The result was the Cunard line now gives indications of coming to terms, which will give us four mails per week to Europe instead of two, as heretofore, besides an enormous saving in revenue. Gov. Randall's report shows an unexpended balance of $700,000 available for the current fiscal year, and estimates the deficiency for 1868 at $250,000.

## XLth CONGRESS.

### Taxation of National Bank Stock.

### Legality of the Alaska Purchase.

### Bill for the Purchase of British Columbia.

### Bills to Prevent Contraction of the Currency.

### Probable Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

### Another Amendment to the Constitution.

### Movement to Impeach Mr. West. Consul at Dublin.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1867.

The Senate met at half-past eleven, and at twelve o'clock the first session of the Fortieth Congress was announced adjourned *sine die*, and the second session was called to order.

A number of bills were introduced and ordered to lie upon the table until the announcement of the Committees. Among them was one from Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, to provide for the issue of gold notes in place of legal tender notes and to facilitate the resumption of specie payments. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and keep in circulation gold notes payable in gold or silver coin on demand at the Treasury, of such denominations as may be most convenient for circulation, to an amount not to exceed ninety per cent. of the gold and silver that may be in the Treasury. The Secretary is authorized to sell seven millions of said gold notes every month after the 22th of February, 1868, the said notes to be sold for legal tender notes, to the highest bidder, at such time or times, and in such amounts as the Secretary may deem best for the public interest; *provided* that at no time shall there be placed in circulation an amount to exceed ninety per cent. of the amount of gold in the Treasury for which gold certificates have been issued, and the amount of legal tender notes received in payment for gold notes shall be withdrawn from circulation. As soon as these gold notes are placed in circulation the Secretary is requested to suspend any further contraction of the currency. These notes may be held by banks as a reserve in place of the same amount of legal tender notes. Where corporations, companies or firms make up and return their income bond upon gold notes, the Secretary may require their income to be paid in like currency.

The House sat two hours, but took no important vote. An immense number of bills and resolutions were received.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1867.

SENATE.

The Senate was opened at 11:30 with prayer by the Chaplain.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution calling on him for information in regard to the amount received by Col. Hubbard from the sale of captured and abandoned property.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial from citizens of Alabama, praying for relief from the cotton tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition from citizens of Atchison, Kansas, asking Congress to establish impartial suffrage, wherever its jurisdiction extends. Referred to the Committee on District of Columbia.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to substitute gold notes for legal tender notes, and to facilitate the resumption of specie payments. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

The hour of noon having arrived, the President *pro tem.* announced the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress stood adjourned without date, and immediately called the first session of the Senate of the Fortieth Congress to order.

The Secretary was directed to inform the House of Representatives thereof, and a Committee was appointed as usual to notify the President.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to establish a National School of Mines. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DRAKE offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether the salary of any United States Judge has been withheld on account of non-payment of taxes.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill for the repeal of the tax on cotton. Referred.

Mr. THAYER asked for the present consideration of a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury whether Edward Cooper assumed to perform services and was employed, their cost, and number sold within two years.

Bills were introduced, and referred, to amend the act of July, 1866, increasing pensions of widows and orphans.

To prevent any further contraction of the currency.

For the purchase and annexation of British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island.

Declaring Cincinnati a port of entry.

For the repeal of the cotton tax.

To allow the taxation of greenbacks, compound interest notes and national currency by the various States and localities.

To provide pensions for certain officers and soldiers who served in the war of 1812, in Florida war and in the Indian wars up to and including the Black Hawk war.

Concerning the promotion of naval officers restored to the active list.

To reestablish boundaries and change the times of certain collection districts in Michigan.

For an additional session of the District Court of the United States, to be held at New Albany, Indiana.

To provide for jurors in certain cases in the District of Columbia.

To establish certain post roads in Ohio.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the House, the contraction of the currency of four million dollars per month authorized by law, but subject to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, ought during the present depressed condition of commerce and manufactures of the country to cease. He moved the previous question, which the House refused by a vote of 45 to 54, to second, and Mr. INGERSOLL rising to debate the resolution went over under the rules.

Mr. INGERSOLL obtained unanimous consent to put a question to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He on the first day of the session introduced a bill to repeal that section of the law which authorized the contraction of the currency, and had it referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. He desired the Chairman of that Committee to state when the House would have a report on the subject.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that the Committee had as yet been unable to consider more than one important subject relating to finance, and on that was prepared to report, referring to the repeal of the cotton tax. The committee proposed to meet from day to day, and to grapple as best it could with every one of these financial subjects, and he apprehended a report would be made on an early day on the subject to which Mr. Ingersoll referred, and on other important matters.

Mr. INGERSOLL declared the reply was perfectly satisfactory, but he wished to call attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury was depleting the currency at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a day, thus, Sangredo-like, taking the very life blood out of the people.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the Committee, although very young in life, were not all asleep, and he was inclined to think not only the gentleman from Illinois but everybody in the country was thinking on the subject, and the Committee proposed to act on it as soon as possible, but not without some little deliberation. One reason why the Committee had not hurried to report on any of these subjects, was it had yet to get the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and his views thereupon.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a new loan, payable after ten years and redeemable after thirty years in coin, by the issue of five per cent. bonds, the interest payable semi-annually in coin, and the bonds taxable at the rate of one per cent., the proceeds from the interest when sold, also, providing for notice to be given to holders of Government obligations now due or hereafter to become due, that they may receive such bonds in exchange or payment for selling to the tenor of such obligations. Adopted.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution declaring that public policy and National honor alike demand the redemption of the United States in a depreciated paper currency. He moved the previous question, which the House refused to second, ayes only twenty-nine, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. FLANDERS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of terminating the joint occupancy of Don Juan island. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. INGALLS the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to the amount of Revenue received from National Banks, during the last fiscal year, and the amount of interest drawn by such banks from the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. KERR, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of holding two terms of the United States District Court for Indiana in New Albany.

The Committee on Pensions was instructed, on motion of Mr. COBURN, to inquire into the expediency of providing bounties of lands for soldiers in the late war.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, the Committee on Banking and Currency was directed to inquire into the expediency of requiring National banks, from the first of May, 1868, to redeem their circulation in coin.

On motion of Mr. GRAVELLY, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the internal revenue tax on tobacco.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill relating to officers of the army dismissed or cashiered by sentence of general court martial. Referred.

The bill relieves the Secretary of War from to restore to the army any officer so dismissed or cashiered, except by reappointment confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. LAFLIN, rising to a personal explanation, referred to the statement of Mr. Brooks on the 21st of November, that he (Arnell) had given aid and comfort to the rebellion by supplying the rebel army with shoes from his factory in the county of Lawrence. He denied that he had ever had a tannery in that county, or that he had ever expressed his sympathy with the rebellion. He had owned a leather establishment in Lewis county, Tennessee, and the rebels had got leather from it, although before Sumter fell. He had, in connection with others, he had applied to General Negley to have his leather taken or destroyed by the Federal troops, but they refused to do so. A guard of rebel soldiers had afterwards come with his enemies and taken possession of his leather, in the name of the Confederacy. This was the "aid and comfort" he was defending. Nothing was easier, he said, than to make a reckless charge to blacken other men's characters, but he envied neither the head nor the heart of any man so acting.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. It declares all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and who are subject to its jurisdiction, citizens of the United States, or of the State or Territory wherein they reside. It declares all such citizens over twenty-one years of age, except untaxed Indians, electors whose right to vote it makes it incumbent on each State to establish and maintain free public schools for the accommodation of all children; also renders ineligible to seats in Congress, or to any office, civil or military, under the Government all who are members of any Convention or Legislature, or who held a commission above the rank of Captain in the rebel service, but provides that the validity of the public debt shall not be questioned, and that no part of the rebel debt shall ever be recognized, or payment made for the loss or emancipation of slaves.

On motion of Mr. WELKER, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the revenue laws relating to distilled spirits.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, and after considerable discussion, the Committee on Elections was authorized to continue the investigation in the case of Barrow vs. Hubbard, of Connecticut, of having used bribery to effect his election.

On motion of Mr. PERHAM, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax on tonnage of American vessels.

The SPEAKER announced that the hour for the reception of bills from the States had arrived, and the Secretary of the Senate announced that he had been informed by the House that it was ready to receive any communication he chose to make.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a like committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Washburne and Pomeroy.

Subsequently Mr. WASHBURNE reported the committee had waited on the President and had been informed he would send a message to Congress at half past twelve o'clock.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, to which had been referred the claim of J. D. Bright to a seat as Representative from the Third District of Kentucky, and the credentials of J. S. Golladay, as Representative from the same district, made a report, closing with a resolution that Mr. Bright is not entitled to the seat, and Mr. Golladay was. The subject was postponed until Wednesday, with leave for both claimants to address the House.

Mr. WADE offered a resolution for a new draw of sand bars, on motion of Mr. SPAULDING it was laid on the table. yeas 22, nays 04.

On motion of Mr. ELDRIDGE, the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the propriety of improving the harbor of Port Washington, Wis., and making appropriations by Congress therefor.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Ind., the Select Committee on Soldiers' Bounties was continued, but without authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the conduct of W. B. West, United States Consul at Dublin, regarding American prisoners, and that they report thereon forthwith, in order that if he has been guilty of conduct which would render him liable to impeachment, the House may take measures to have an impeachment presented to the Senate.

Mr. FARNSWORTH made a point of order that as the resolution did not directly propose impeachment, it was not a resolution of privilege.

The SPEAKER sustained the point.

Mr. ROBINSON thereupon modified the resolution so as to declare that W. B. West, United States Consul at Dublin, shall be impeached by the House.

The SPEAKER held that in this form the resolution was a question of privilege.

Messrs. ROBINSON and JUDD then addressed the House on the treatment of American citizens in Ireland and Prussels, and at half past two o'clock the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1867.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Convened at eleven A. M. Present, Chief Justice Chase, Justices Nelson, Clifford, Davis, Swayne and Miller. Grier and Field will be present to-morrow. The Chief Justice announced that the Court would not transact any business, but would proceed in a body to make the usual call on the President of the United States. The Court then adjourned, and the call was made. Mr. Carlisle announced that there would be a meeting of the bar on Tuesday, in respect for the memory of the late Justice Wayne. It is understood Secretary Browning will preside at the meeting, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson will be Chairman of the Committee to announce his death to the Court. The late Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Ashton, has been retained by the Attorney General, to argue the prize cases now before the Court for the Government.

## SECOND EDITION.

**4 O'CLOCK, A. M.**

## THE MESSAGE.

### Summary of President Johnson's Annual Message.

### He Declares the Congressional Reconstruction Plan a Failure.

### Recommends the Repeal of the Reconstruction Acts.

### The Civil Tenure Act Unconstitutional and Extra-Judicial.

### He Coincides With Secretary McCulloch on Financial Affairs.

### He Recommends a Thorough Revision of the Revenue System.

### The Alabama Claims--Foreign Affairs.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1867.

**Reconstruction.**

The annual message of the President will be delivered to Congress to-morrow. The great length of it warrants the telegraphing of the following summary of its contents: The President opens by saying that the continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. He says: "It is therefore a source of profound regret that, in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment satisfactory to the American people of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time, there is no Union as our fathers understood it and as they wanted it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only when all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress."

To the President the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and the laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, North or South. All the rights and obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. It is clear to his apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. "When did they cease to be so? The 'Ordinances of Secession' adopted by a portion—in most of them a very small portion—of their citizens were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war." The President elaborates this view at great length, and then says: "Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of all Congressional acts for the coercion of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that any of the acts which I refer to are in violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike the same from the statute book."

The President proceeds to say that he has no desire to save from the just and proper consequences of their crime, those who engaged in the rebellion; but the question is, in fact, the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Even if these people are perfectly innocent, and of their own free will, and with unanimous consent, the degrees of guilt are as various as their shades of character and temper, but they are now confounded from all the States together in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance on classes, sects, parties, or upon whole communities for the offences committed by a portion of them against the government to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages; but Christianity and civilization have made such severity impossible in the treatment of a people and unjust would meet the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right minded men. The primitive justice of the age, especially in this country, regarded treason as the highest degree of crime, and its punishment as the most severe. Now and then, in the course of despotism, and it has no halting place. The President then states "It is manifestly and avowedly the object of some that the Constitution shall be so changed as to confer the privilege of voting upon the negroes, and to disfranchise such a number of whites as to give the former a clear majority of all the elections in the Southern States. This, in the judgment of Congress, is necessary, because that a violation of the Constitution is justified as the means of bringing it about. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come, but if the negroes, as a class, are to be invested with the right of suffrage in all the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. All the basis of free Government is to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were possible at this time to confer them a government of their own, it is questionable to do so; but now they are permitted to elect Legislatures, organize courts, and control their domestic institutions exclusively in accordance with the will of the people. No independent government has been maintained by negroes.

The message goes on to argue the dangers of the extension of the elective franchise, and says that four millions of degraded slaves on yesterday cannot be made intelligent freemen to-day. He is willing to join in any plan to better the condition of the negroes in all their rights but political power in the supremacy of negro governments when they are established. The sum thus thrown away if put into a sinking fund would pay the national debt in fifteen years. It is vain to hope that the negroes will maintain their own ascendency.

He discusses the extent to which the President may go in protecting the Constitution, and in vetoing unconstitutional acts of Congress, and says it has caused him much deliberation, and he believes that Executive resistance to unconstitutional acts might, in the time of party excitement, lead to civil war. The Executive would concede much to preserve the peace, but there may be times when he would be forced to take a stand, regardless of consequences. The so-called reconstruction acts do not come within the purview just mentioned, though clearly unconstitutional. The power to admit Senators and Representatives in favor of self-defense in all the Northern States. They still hold in their hands the right of protection, and the late results of the ballot shows, once more, that his faith in the people was not misplaced.

**The Civil Tenure Law Unconstitutional.**

The Civil Tenure bill is next discussed and denounced as unconstitutional and promotive of fraud in preventing the removal of dishonest officers.

**Financial Affairs.**

The President then elaborates the financial question, and invites to it the early consideration of Congress. In comparing the currency circulation of seven years ago with now, he says that the striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government to take such measures as will enable the holders of its notes and those of the national banks to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our circulating paper medium need not necessarily follow. This would depend on the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent their present specie value would be enhanced one hundred per cent. The varied issue of our bonds and the gold and silver interest of the same, are next discussed at some length, and the President declares that equal and exact justice requires that all of the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency of uniform value—not gold for one and paper for another. He favors the necessity of retiring our paper currency, that the return of gold and silver may cease to be articles of traffic, and return to our avenues of trade. It is unreasonable to expect, he says, a return to a sound currency, so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of speculation with depreciated paper.

**Revision of the Revenue System.**

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system, and a large reduction in the number of articles taxed.

**The Indian War.**

The President says peace has been secured with the Indians, but that he has no official details from the Commissioners.

**Department Reports.**

The reports of the Interior, Navy, War, and Post Office are briefly alluded to, but the figures have been published already.

**Foreign Affairs.**

Regarding foreign affairs the President says Mexico is relieved from foreign interposition and that peace reigns again in Central and South America.

**Gold, Coin, &c.**

The United States were creditably represented at the Paris Exposition, and at a general conference of all nations there, a universal system of gold coinage was agreed on.

**The Alabama Claims.**

Of the Alabama claims the President speaks as follows: No arrangement has been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, honor and interests of our country. It is not to be apprehended that great Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

**Our New Purchases.**

The President says that a treaty has been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States. The President asks joy for Alaska of Congress. The President concludes as follows:

**Conclusion.**

The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from American ports or by American citizens has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

### French Cavalry to Remain in Rome.

### Storm on the British Coast.

### Civita Vecchia Being Fortified.

### London Times on the Italian Question.

**French Cavalry to Remain in Rome.**

PARIS, December 2.—A small body of French cavalry still occupy Rome, and probably will permanently. With this exception the French troops have probably evacuated the Papal Dominions.

**Storm on the British Coast.**

LIVERPOOL, December 2, evening.—The weather has been very inclement for a few days. The telegraphic lines connecting with London have been prostrated, and numerous shipwrecks, attended with loss of life, are reported. The ship Lydia Williams, hence for San Francisco, was wrecked at Holyhead. The crew were saved. The bark Guardian Angel, hence for New York, was lost off the coast of Wales. Only two of the crew were saved.

**Civita Vecchia Being Fortified.**

FLORENCE, December 2.—The fortifications of Civita Vecchia are being pushed, and altered so the garrison of papal troops can hold the city. As an open gate for the return of French troops, should the safety of the Pope hereafter require an addition to the precaution, Civita Vechia is to be placed in direct telegraphic communication with Toulon, and for this purpose a submarine cable has been ordered and will be laid as soon as it reaches Toulon.

**The Italian Question.**

LONDON, December 2.—The *Times* has a leading editorial on the Italian question, which says: Undoubtedly England, as well as the policy of the British Government, as well as the tone of public opinion. The writer make a strong argument against the continuance of the temporate power of the people, and expresses the belief that the conference called by Napoleon to solve the problem will never meet, and concludes with the opinion that the Pope and Italy must get rid of their mutual distrust and come to an agreement without the assistance of the European powers.

**Switzerland—The Conference.**

PARIS, December 2.—The Swiss government has accepted the invitation of France to participate in the conference of the Roman question.

**Arrived Out.**

HAVRE, December 2.—The steamship Europe, from New York, has arrived out.

**Storm on Sunday.**

LONDON, December 2, P. M.—The storm on Sunday was very severe. Communications from the Continent is almost entirely suspended.

**Fenian Funeral Ceremonies.**

CORK, December 2.—Funeral ceremonies of a religious character for Allen, Gould and Larkin took place to-day at Kanturka, about twelve miles from this city. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated for the souls of the departed in the parish church, which was heavily draped with mourning. The edifice was filled and surrounded by crowds from the surrounding country.

**London Money Market.**

LONDON, December 2, Noon.—Consols at 94@94¼ for money; 94@94¼ for account. U. S. 5-20s, 1862, at 73@73¼; 1865 at 72¾@73; 1867 at 72¾@73; 10-40s at 72¾@73.

LONDON, December 2, Evening.—Consols, exclusive of dividends, 94@94⅝ for money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 1862, at 73@73¼; Illinois Central 86; Erie 39¾.

**United States Bonds at Frankfort.**

FRANKFORT, December 2, Evening.—United States 6s 79¾.

**Liverpool Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, December 2, Noon.—Cotton quiet; Breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, December 2.—Cotton closes quiet at 12d for Middling Uplands and 12¼d for Middling Orleans. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 35s 6d. Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 67s. Cheese, 63s. Bacon, 59s. Tallow, 42s 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 33s 6d. Rosin, 10s 6d. Petroleum, 1s 2d@1s 2¼d. Linseed Oil, 29s 6d. Sugar, 29s 6d. Coffee, 70s. Rice, 30s. Clover Seed, 50s. Sales of Ashes, 30 barrels Pots at 30s 6d. Sales of Rosin, 100 barrels at 10s 6d.

ANTWERP, December 2.—Petroleum firmer.


CIT

DR. ARNOLD'S Extract of Sarsaparilla for the Blood, as well as a Tonic, at the Medical Depot.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Rebellion Debt of sixty-six First Presbyterian Church. Sabbath Thanksgiving D.

# The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

*As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the* COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*


THE Fashion Letter of JENNIE JUNE is printed on the third page to-day.

THE week opens with an easier money market in New York, and a somewhat hopeful business prospect. The gold market has a weakening tendency. In breadstuffs, also, prices have not much stiffness; the foreign advices being to the same effect. The petroleum market has rallied from the decline of last week, and in dry goods the prospect is a little better.

IT is almost settled that the impeachers have not the ghost of a prospect, and that the House will with commendable promptness dispose of the business by passing a resolution of censure. Something like a dozen members are charged and primed with speeches, but it is probable the list will be considerably curtailed. One member is understood to have a speech prepared that will take him two days to deliver. It is proposed that he should postpone it till the next Fourth of July when permission to begin on the first.

THE extra-radical clique in Richmond, who by their high-handed proceedings have nearly ruined the Republican cause there, have been compelled to abate some what their zeal, if not step aside altogether. The movement to this effect, strangely enough some will think, proceeds from the negroes, who have the wit to perceive the folly of HUNNICUTT'S leadership in driving off many of the best white Republicans in the State. It is a good sign that the negroes of Richmond should invite back this class of men and ask them to take the lead.

A GREAT outcry is heard in favor of a reduction of the taxes. It is the voice of reason and necessity, and must be heeded. The task involves no such difficulties as some seem to suppose. The experience we have had shows the way. But it is not the reduction of taxes alone that is requisite. Economy in the administration of the Government and the stimulation of the productiveness of the country are equally necessary. The farmer, whose debts are large and pressing, not only cuts down expenses whenever he can, but exerts himself to the utmost to increase his crops and make every acre yield something. The policy of the Government must be not only to insure prudence but thrift and prosperity. In the first place, labor must be fully employed. With heavy taxes and unemployed labor the prospect must be bad indeed. There is not a man in the country who is practically acquainted with labor and production that will not tell Congress that the existing partial prostration of labor has proceeded mainly from the policy of contraction. Reverse the policy in this respect, business will revive and the revenue increase. It is only by keeping labor continually active that the revenue can be kept up, but experience has shown that contraction stops machinery, deprives labor of employment, and necessarily causes the revenue to fall off. Need Congress hesitate about what course to pursue?

## WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO.

In our judgment the great questions for the Fortieth Congress to act upon, are the better regulation of the National Currency, and such a revision of our taxes and tariff laws as will protect our American manufacturers. Whatever be the sins ANDREW JOHNSON has committed, and their number is not few, nor their enormity trivial, we would let him go, because this Congress can much better employ its time. The impeachment of the President, if entered upon, would probably engross nearly all the time of this Congress, result in no good, and divert the attention of the people and their Representatives from vastly more important questions.

Our observation of Congressional legislation is that all important bills have been delayed to near final adjournment, and then rushed through without time for careful examination. We, therefore, earnestly desire to see the most important bills introduced and considered at so early a day, that ample time may be given for their examination. In our judgment, the material interests of the nation should be first considered, and the sins of ANDREW JOHNSON be left to the impartial verdict of posterity. That verdict will be quite enough for any one man to bear.

As soon as Congress can act we believe t ought to stop the contraction policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. The people generally have become so well satisfied with greenbacks as a currency, that they have no desire to hasten a return to specie payment.

We have no doubt that all our bonds payable in gold upon their face will be promptly redeemed in gold. Those payable in lawful currency involve other considerations. But why trouble us about these? Why, to use Mr. LINCOLN'S expressive figure, trouble ourselves about crossing the bridge before we come to it? This latter class of bonds will not become due for fully fifteen years. It, in the meantime, resumption of specie payment comes, of course all obligations will be payable in gold. If not, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The Forty-seventh Congress can act on this subject more understandingly than the Fortieth. Without troubling itself with this vexed question, a large number of other knotty points will force themselves upon the attention of Congress. This immense war debt was contracted to save the life of the nation. Its too rapid contraction would prostrate all our industrial interests and should, therefore, be wisely managed.

Internal revenue, currency and tariff have all become so intermixed that legislation upon one almost certainly affects the other. What would have been ample protection to our domestic industry before the imposition of our internal revenue tax, would be insufficient now. The tax on domestic manufacturer now is, on many things, fully equal to the tariff duty on the foreign importer. A very considerable incidental protection would be afforded to the home market by following still further the precedent of the Thirty ninth Congress, and exempting articles of domestic manufacture from this internal revenue tax. But whenever this is inadequate, let full protection be extended to all—especially to new branches of American industry. We are ourselves willing in all cases where the raw material is found in our own country, ready, if need be, to pay even a higher price for a few years to introduce an American article, rather than to have it driven out by a foreign substitute. In the long run we are satisfied that not only the manufacturer, but also the consumer and country will be benefitted.

In regard to a return to specie payments, that will be regulated by the business of the country. Congress need not trouble itself about hastening it. Five or ten years hence may be the best time. We would not embarrass business, or crush out our own manufacturing industry out of regard to any pet theory of our own on this subject. And when we have our legislation properly harmonized on these subjects, we would wish it unchanged for a lifetime. The country above all needs stability. Even bad laws firmly adhered to are better than good laws changed with every Congress.

These are the great subjects which we desire the Fortieth Congress promptly to undertake. If these were not so pressing at this time, then the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON might, perhaps, be entered upon. From the latter nothing can be expected except the vindication of an abstract principle and the setting of a doubtful precedent in the future. The other, however, is the legitimate duty of this Congress, and deserves its first and earliest attention.

## OPINIONS ON IMPEACHMENT.

In the conversations and intercourse of the day we gather that however little be the sympathy of the Republican party with the President, and however little their confidence in him, however they may deplore the lack of a zealous co-operation in carrying out the policy of reconstruction, yet in the present phase of the affair, the great masses are opposed to the recent action of the majority of the Committee. Different influences and reasons may so exert themselves upon the minds of the people as to produce this opposition. Some, perhaps, may fear that the majority of the Committee were influenced rather by a wish that high crimes and misdemeanors should have been committed by the President, than that truth and justice should have the ascendant, and that therefore they too eagerly caught at anything which might look that way—giving to words and actions a construction such as no court of judicature in a final and solemn trial of the case would tolerate. Others may have the notion that a mind filled with vindictive animosity is not the most favorable for a fair investigation, even in a preliminary examination. Others, again, fail to see any very great importance to be attached to the removal of the President for the short period yet remaining, and rather incline to the opinion that hampered as he is by a Congress which is wholly above his veto, and by the restriction put upon him, depriving him of the exercise of powers freely used and freely accorded to all his predecessors. Others again think that even granting that the advantages to be gained by a change of the Executive are of such magnitude as the most ardent supporters of the scheme aver, are not such as to warrant the risk of a failure. For if undertaken and pressed before the bar of the Senate, and with the Senate politically in opposition to the President, there should yet be a failure to convict and to remove, the effect it is thought would be most disastrous—sufficient, indeed, in the revulsion of feeling and opinion to endanger the status and preliminaries of the Republican party. That there is danger of the failure before the Senate is shown by the position of the Committee itself, it being by no means an unit in its opinions; while two censure the President's political course, yet opposing the impeachment; while two find nothing which they condemn, five only stand for this high measure.

If like diversity of opinion be found in the Senate, even though there might possibly be a condemnation, it would fail to carry with it a weight such as would be needed to enable the majority to go out before the people with the assurance of being sustained by the verdict at the ballot. Others again fear that the session of Congress will be spent in the discussion of this affair to the neglect of other interests, and that while the monetary interests of the country demand the immediate attention of the legislative branch of the Government, they will be left without relief and attention so that when the spring opens and the marts of trade should be in vigorous activity, every one will be waiting, Micawber-like, until Congress turns up something. Others again fear division of counsels in the ranks of the true friends of the country, and the revival of bitter animosities and strife which will greatly distract the country. Others think that it will be well for Congress to remember that there is a future, and that should by any untoward event the political complexion of that body be changed, investigations may run back into the past and acts be found to have been committed, and which were really justifiable under the pressure of necessity, which would not be so in the purview of law and the opinions and judgment of an opposition when the necessity was removed and might be denied.

### A Philadelphia Literary Enterprise.

The present building occupied by the Philadelphia Mercantile Library Company, which numbered in 1866, 6,167 members, proving inadequate for the uses of the association, they have purchased a lot and buildings on Fourth street near Chestnut, the dimensions of the lot being eighty by three hundred and one feet. The buildings they propose to adapt to the uses of the company, and intend placing all their operations on the first floor. The Literary Association require $160,000 to start them free of debt in their new location, and notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the Directors, aided by personal friends, they have only been able to secure subscriptions to the amount of $10,000. In this state of affairs, the association have appointed a committee of leading citizens to solicit and receive subscriptions, and there is a flattering prospect that the sum needed will be raised. What has become of the projected building of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Pittsburgh?

### Artesian Well Excitement.

In the agricultural districts in the neighborhood of Chicago there exists a mania for well digging, superinduced no doubt by the drying up of the natural wells and streamlets during the past season. Farmers everywhere are sinking holes with a persistency of effort that would do credit to a Pennsylvania oil borer. A citizen of Jefferson county, for instance, sunk a well to the depth of twelve hundred feet and found the bottom as dry as the surface. He bethought him of an augur, and bored to a depth of twenty-three feet more, when he struck a rock. When about to give it up in despair, he thought he would soften the rock by pouring water upon it. The next morning the augur penetrated the rock through to the soft clay, and presently a copious flood of water made known its presence. Since then the spring is increasing its flow, and the fortunate farmer is selling the water at five cents a barrel.

### More Steamship Facilities.

Baltimore is rapidly growing in importance as a seaport, and the trade of the city correspondingly flourishes and increases. The success of the Baltimore and Liverpool and Baltimore and Bremen steamship lines has been beyond the anticipations of their projectors, and now it is proposed to establish a line of steamers between Baltimore and some French seaport. Baltimore was once the greatest flour market in the world, and is rapidly regaining its former ascendancy in that trade. It also proposes to become the leading tobacco and cotton market, and its capitalists are unsparing of their means to advance the interests of the city. For the establishment of their steamship lines, the Baltimoreans are indebted to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the latter is reaping a rich reward for its enterprise.

### The Lion and the Lamb on Good Terms.

The notorious ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, has returned from England and reached Nashville. Arriving there he had an interview with Gov. Brownlow. The Nashville *Press* describes the interview as follows:

"He greeted Gov. Brownlow very courteously and cordially, and was received by the Governor with uniform urbanity and gentleness of manner. A brief conversation ensued between them, in which no allusion was made to politics. Harris replied that he had come to give himself up, and expressed much gratitude for the kind mention which the Governor had made of his family in his message. Gov. Brownlow remarked that he would parole him to appear at the spring term of the Federal Court in this city. The ex-Governor showed some feeling when his sponsor inquired if he had not a poor opinion of his quondam neighbors at Carthage. Harris replied that the Mexicans were the most unprincipled, hollow-hearted vagabonds on the face of the earth. After an experience of several years among the Mexicans of Cordova, and the Europeans, and the fraternized life under the Brownlow despotism is a great deal preferable to a wretched existence dragged out among either anarchists or monarchists."

### Public Opinion.

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, in an article on the impeachment question, says:

"We cannot sufficiently impress our regret at this act. It is unwise. It will keep the country feverish and agitated. It will recall upon the authors and abettors of it the contempt of their capability to legislate for wise and sagacious statesmen of the nation in a free nation. It augurs no good to the nation in any of its institutions and interests. The best thing any of the institutions and interests can do, if indeed it wishes to consult what the public weal, is to purge itself of these apes and imbeciles of the school of study in the leadership of its great interests, the conservative institutions and enterprises, and not keep them unsettled and feverish forever.

THE Court of Appeals of New Jersey have virtually awarded the Monopoly between New York and Philadelphia to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. Such at least is the import of a late decision by that Court.

## PERSONAL.

—The stepmother of Abraham Lincoln still lives near Farmington, Coles county, Illinois, in a one-story log cabin containing two rooms. Aunt Sally Lincoln, as the villagers call her, is now eighty years old and very feeble. She is a plain, unsophisticated old lady, with a frank, open countenance, a warm heart, full of kindness toward others, tall and slender, and, in many respects, very much like the President—enough so to be his own mother. And as he was but nine years of age at the time of her marriage with his father, it is not improbable that she had much to do in forming his character. She still speaks of Abraham as her "good boy" and praises his obedience. She says "Abraham and his step-brother never quarreled but once, and that, you know, is a good deal for step-brothers." About a mile and a half from her old cabin is the grave of Thomas Lincoln, father of the President. It is marked by a piece of clap-board, on which is rudely carved only the initials "T. L."

—Hume, the medium, has married a French woman named Moet. If he does not reap the fruit of a happy marriage he can certainly mow it.

—Charles Dickens writes to a friend in Montreal that he expects to give a few readings in Canada in the latter part of the month of April.

—It was announced that at Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, last Sunday, the rite of baptism would be administered with water brought from the river Jordan, and that the wine to be used at communion came from Jerusalem. The wine and the water were presents from Captain Duncan of the Palestine expedition.

—While President Lincoln's child lay dead at the White House, a western office-seeker persistently sought an interview with him in order to procure a place about to be vacated by resignation. The President reprimanded the applicant of his domestic calamity, saying that the time for such business as his was unseasonable. "Well," said the fellow, "how soon does the funeral come off?"

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing of the opening scenes of the present session of Congress and prominent members of the House, says that ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, in his black dress suit, his thick white hair laid smoothly back, is the only representative in the House of the old-school gentleman, and every one reverences him.

—Mrs. Susan H. Thorn, of Carlisle, Pa., who died a few days ago, left a will in which she makes specific bequests to various religious and benevolent objects, in the aggregate amounting to $21,500. Princeton Theological Seminary and the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg each receive $2,500.

—Just now the King of Italy keeps out of sight of his people, and dreads the meeting of his chambers. He would delight to see Garibaldi crossing the Atlantic, for he knows how irritating to the Italians it is to see Garibaldi a prisoner in a country which he has served so unselfishly; but he is irresolute, and as he waits his dynasty is loosening. Some one reminds him of Victor Hugo's saying: "There is one who is more contemptible than a hangman—the hangman's valet;" and the scorching phrase expresses the first and hasty thought of many an Italian on his king's relations to Napoleon. With regard to Garibaldi's imprisonment, the original object probably was to keep him out of the way while the negotiations of a conference were proceeding; but that he could remain while the Parliament sat, had hardly been contemplated.

—Rev. H. A. Nelson, D. D., of St. Louis, and Rev. E. D. Morris, D. D., of Columbus, Ohio, prominent ministers of the New School Presbyterian Church, have accepted calls to two vacant professorships in Lane Seminary, Ohio.

—Dr. Hepburn, Missionary in Japan from the Presbyterian Board, has completed his Japanese dictionary, and is soon to begin the work of translating the Scripture into the same language.

### The French in Rome.

The French cleared out the prisons of Rome and put an end to the reign of cruel terror which the ecclesiastics had inaugurated, but the fear of insurrection was still entertained. But it may prove that the delight of the Pope's defenders was premature. If Napoleon succeeds in getting the other powers to share the responsibility with him of disposing of thetemporal power, there is little doubt as to its fate. The signatories to the treaty of Vienna would certainly decline to sustain the Pope in a position of perpetual antagonism to Italy. His Holiness declares he is above all kings and potentates, and their counsels are scouted, and he forces on Europe the simple solution—temporal power or no temporal power. The veteran French liberal, Edgar Quinet, puts the whole position in a few lines when he says:

"The problem that you have undertaken to solve is, to simply impossible, as impossible as the quadrature of the circle. On the one hand you undertake the conversion of mediæval theocracy into a modern and liberal power; on the other hand, and on the other, you insist that Italy shall become a united nation, with a foreign body right in her vitals, a foreign power undermining her existence, and a nucleus around which her enemies may perpetually league themselves for her destruction. Here the contradiction is too glaring."

THERE is a way open to the Democracy to solve their troubles about a Presidential candidate, if they will only embrace it. If they will consent to unite on Dan Rice the Showman, the thing will be done in a twinkling. Dan is fairly on the track, and this fact may clear up the mystery of Seymour's sudden disappearance from the field. Horatio is too cunning a fellow to suppose he could for an instant stand before Dan. It is understood that, in view of Rice's up-looming proportions—sometimes on his head and sometimes on his feet, first on one horse and then on half a dozen—Pendleton begins to tremble in his boots. By the Girard *Spectator*, published at Rice's home, we are assured—

"The Colonel's ability and availability are unquestionably endorsed by many even in the extent of placing his name at the head of their columns. Either party would be honored in such respect, and it is only the extreme organism of the extreme and obstructives that disparage and with characteristic blackguardism personally abuse him."

And we are furthermore assured that "a large number of Dan Rice Clubs have already been formed." It must be evident to the Democracy that Dan is their man!

THE exports of domestic produce from the United States for the quarter ending September 30, 1866, were in value, $8,000,000; for the corresponding quarter 1867, they were $92,000,000, an increase of $12,000,000. This increase in the export trade is in the direction of the most profitable which took place during the year ending June 30, 1866, which fell off during the year ending June 30, 1867, and which, in the quarter mentioned, has once more resumed its ascendency.

PERSONS who write communications for the papers, should first learn that their names must be sent with what they write.


COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

*GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN*

Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,

Send for Prices,
Send for Prices,
Send for Prices,

And you will save money
And you will save time,
And you will save mor
McCLARAN & M'KENNA,
Jobbers of Patent Medi
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fift

TONIC.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Is a sure preventive of the effects of Ma

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
The Great Blood purifier of them all.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Regulates all Female Irregularities.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
The Great Appetizer.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Is compounded of Herbs and Pure Spir

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Is not a Mineral Poison.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Will effect all that is claimed for it.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Will soon supercede all similar remed

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Has performed some of the most extraordin
on record.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Do not fail to give them a trial.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Stimulate the torpid Liver.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Invigorates the Kidneys.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Purifies the Blood.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Strengthens the whole System.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Can show more Home Testimony than any other
Bitters or Medicine.

Remember the place,
FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, 84
Market street.

REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 160 Smithfield street.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

*IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,*

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d


## LINES ON THE DEATH OF "MAMIE"

DEDICATED TO MR. AND MRS. T. T. MYLER.

A dark pall of gloom was falling,
On thy home so bright and fair;
For the angel, death, was calling
For a treasure which was there.

A dear gem, which had been given,
As first pledge of wedded love,
Now was heeding back its heaven,
In the blissful realms above.

Loving hearts were nearly breaking,
With their weight of grief and woe;
Yes, so joyous at her coming,
Were so crushed to have her go;

When she broke forth into singing
In the midst of mortal pain,
Those who heard that thrilling "Anthem"
Never will hear the like again.

Every sob was hushed in silence,
Grief, enchanted at the sound,
Listened, as she sang of "Glory,"
While she waited for her crown.

Low and tender—sweet and birdlike,
Angel eyes could only see
What it was that gave such pathos
To her dying melody.

Lower, fainter, fell the numbers,
Yet the song was not less bright,
For to her was dawning glory,
What to you was darkness night.

Thus you yielded back the jewel,
Feeling that her lot was bless'd;
For her spirit sings in Heaven,
While the weary form finds rest.

ALLEGHENY, December 1. L. H. W.

### Intelligent Suffrage.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

In addition to the many able arguments you have urged in favor of intelligent suffrage, permit me to add one which I will call *Educational*. If a law were passed requiring *reading and writing* as a qualification to vote, how long would it be before every man in the country otherwise qualified, would be able to read and write? Would it not at once become the interest and business of every party and every candidate for office, from the highest to the lowest, to see that every one whose vote they wished to secure, should have this qualification? Would they not have the wife, sister, father or mother, or some zealous politician at work day and night, to thus qualify the voter? Would not the thousands of dollars now expended by parties and individuals to bribe and corrupt the voters be at once better and more efficiently employed in educating and enlightening them? Would not such a *legal requirement* do more to educate and enlighten the voters of the country than the millions now expended on free schools and other educational institutions? If such were the law to-morrow, would there be a man at the next Presidential election otherwise qualified, who could not read and write? What else could accomplish such a desired result?

*Property* qualifications are inadmissable for many reasons. The right of suffrage should be denied to the *rich* rather than the *poor*, because the rich and powerful can protect themselves, but the poor and downtrodden have no means but *the ballot* to protect themselves against the aggressions of the rich and powerful.

Many of our politicians will be satisfied with nothing but *unqualified* suffrage for *all, black and white*, and among them Mr. Greeley in his zeal for the "*poor black man*," declares that we had better be beaten than to give this up. Now, let me ask Mr. Greeley a single question. If we are beaten, and the rebels and copperheads come into power, what becomes of his "poor black men?" Will they not be reduced to a condition worse than the most abject slavery? Will not Mr. Greeley do more to serve and save the black man by keeping the Republicans in and the rebels out of power by not claiming too much? Will Mr. Greeley answer? QUERIST.

### Famine in Sweden.

Captain Ericsson has made a statement about the famine in Sweden, which will not fail to awaken active sympathy in this country. He says: "That famine stricken provinces are part of Demland and Westermorland, and the whole of Westerbotten and Northbotten, beginning at the 60d parallel and extending 500 miles beyond the Arctic circle. Throughout the whole of this region, covering an area of more than 50,000 square miles, the crops have entirely failed, the frost having completely destroyed the grain, the wretched inhabitants being not only destitute of bread, but of seed for next spring. It must not be inferred from this utter destitution and want, that the people of Northern Sweden lack thrift or omit to prepare for bad harvests. The fact is that the ill-fated region alluded to has suffered from bad harvests six years in succession. Hence the calamity of a *complete* failure during the *seventh* year has overtaken the people when utterly exhausted by previous efforts to bear up under their misfortune. True to the humane custom of the inhabitants of those inhospitable regions, mutual relief has been given until now the entire population stand in need of that speedy assistance without which thousands will perish during the coming winter."

### More of the Battle of Montana.

Every detail of the battle of Montana causes fresh irritation. Naked, barefooted, hungry and badly armed, the young Garibaldians remained firm under the fire of the Chassepots, leaped over heaps of slain to meet the bayonets of the French,—lads of thirteen and fourteen falling covered with wounds and shouting "Viva l' Italia! Viva la Liberta!" "What you had to fight with!" said the French, contemptously breaking the cheap, inferior muskets, hardly fit to carry a ball 300 yards. The French general, writing home, exultingly exclaims: "The Chassepot did wonders," and his phrase taken with his description ramains in the breasts of men who would cry for war at once were they as rash as they are brave. The *Correspondance* says the talk in Rome of canonizing a new Saint Chassepot; and in another quarter it has been suggested that Gen. Failly's memorable sentence should be carved in letters of gold over the tomb of the Chassepot in the meantime is proud of the success of his arm, and the French government are equally satisfied and have given him an order for 100,000 more.

### A Menagerie Wrecked.

A few days ago a train on the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad, with Castello's circus and Van Amburgh's menagerie on board, ran off the track near Martin's Mills, Mississippi, about forty miles from Tensas. The accident was caused by the springing of a rail, and six cars were precipitated down a forty foot embankment. The cages of the animals were upon the platform cars, and were thrown off, smashing them up. A lion, three bears, two tigers, a hyena and llama escaped from their confinement loose, and produced much excitement. One of the bears getting hold of a beautiful American deer, made short work of her. After great difficulty all the animals were secured with the exception of the hyena, who showed fight; she was finally knocked senseless by a blow from a heavy piece of wood and thrown into a cage. Mr. Lewis Barrows, attached to the circus department, was killed, and four others were severely wounded. One horse was killed and several had their eyes knocked out.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

New Sugar Cured Hams,
Double Extra Buckwheat Flour,
New Prunes, Figs and Raisins,
AT 150,

Corn Meal, Hominy,
Beans, Dried Peaches,
Shaker Dried Corn,
ALL VEGETABLES.

Pittsburgh Savings Institution,

No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.
This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
President—GEO. A. BERRY.
Vice Presidents—S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. M'KINLEY.
A. BRADLEY, WM. R. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL, F. RAHM,
JOHN S. DILWORTH, JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
Solicitors—D. W. & A. S. BELL. m2p

FIRE EXTINGUISHER
PORTABLE SELF-ACTING
FIRE ENGINE,
Puts out Fires Instantly.
*NO HOUSE SAFE Without Them.*
Send for Circular.
Office, 111 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

RYE.
A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS
WANTED BY
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

NOTICES.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RR. Co., Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, December 2, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th instant, and reopened January 2d.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, November 11, 1867.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, second day of DECEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JNO. H. PAGE, JR., Secretary.

PITTSBURGH AND CHEBEY RUN OIL Co.,
Office No. 80 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1867.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after the 2d of December next. The Transfer Books are closed until the 5th inst.
ISIDORE COBLENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE Co.,
No. 90 Water street,
Pittsburgh, November 21, 1867.
AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the OFFICE, No. 98 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, December 31, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Co.,
153 Broadway, New York, November 16, 1867.
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE presents, that the certificate of authority issued to the NEW YORK POWDER Co., to act as Agent for this Company in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., and its vicinity, was revoked on the 30th day of June, 1867, and the said Joseph Snowden is no longer authorized to act on behalf of said Company, in any capacity, and no act of his will be binding upon them since said revocation.
(Signed) J. V. HARRIOTT, President.
NOTICE.—HAVING VOLUNTARILY relinquished my connection with the Firemen's Insurance Company of New York as their Agent, on the first day of June last, my account with said company has been promptly settled by me, I have transacted no business for said Company since that time, and hereby give notice that I am not responsible for any of their acts.
JOS. SNOWDEN.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 98 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, November 22, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after MONDAY, 25th inst., free of Government tax.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.
The Republicans of Oakland Township will meet at the PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 3d inst., at 7 o'clock, to place in nomination candidates for City Councils.
ALEX. KISKADDIN,
R. M. LEONARD,
Committee.

UNION REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETING.—The Union Republicans of the Wards and Townships in the city of Pittsburgh, which have not nominated candidates to be voted for at the City Election, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3d, 1867,

Between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. in the Townships, and 4 to 7 P. M. in the Wards, for the purpose of nominating candidates for said election. The above will not interfere with those Districts that have already held or have made different arrangements.
By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOS. A. BUTLER, Chairman.
A. L. PEARSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
D. C. & C. C. DE ZOUCHE

Having purchased the entire interest of J. J. DE ZOUCHE in the firm of J. J. DE ZOUCHE & CO., will continue the busines of Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c., under the style and title of DE ZOUCHE & CO., 114 Wood street.
November 30, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of DAWES & HANDLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the late firm will be paid by John L. Dawes, and all debts due the late firm must be paid to John L. Dawes, who only is authorized to receive them.
JOHN L. DAWES,
WM. HANDLIN.

NOTICE.
Having disposed of my Saw Mill and Stock to Messrs. ALEX. McCLURE & CO., I take pleasure in recommending them to our numerous customers. The books and accounts belonging to me will be found at No. 124 Liberty street, where all who are indebted are requested to call and settle.
JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK.
WM. H. EWING.....ALEX. M'CLURE.
ALEX. McCLURE & CO.,
(Successors to Joseph Kirkpatrick.)
Ninth Ward Saw Mill,
AND
*NAIL KEG FACTORY.*
CORNER OF BUTLER AND BALDWIN STS., *PITTSBURGH.*
Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, and Dealers in all kinds of Barge and Building Lumber, Decking, Boat Siding, Lath, Shingles, Palings, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MILLER & FRAZEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. M. MILLER retiring from the business, and who alone is authorized to settle all the business pertaining to the late firm of MILLER & FRAZEY.
C. M. MILLER.
GUY S. FRAZEY.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—GUY S. FRAZEY and HENRY E. CAMPE have this day associated themselves under the firm name of CAMPE & FRAZEY for the purpose of conducting a General Forwarding and Commission Business at the old stand, 185 Liberty street.
GUY S. FRAZEY.
HENRY E. CAMPE.
In retiring from the above business, I cheerfully recommend my successors to the patronage of the public and my acquaintances generally.
C. M. MILLER.

FINE ARTS.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.,
819 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Have the honor to announce that their
Importations of Paintings
*FOR 1867,*
Are now Arranged for Sale.
CATALOGUES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.
*THIS COLLECTION IS THE LARGEST AND CONTAINS THE FINEST PICTURES EVER BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY.*

HOLIDAY GOODS.

EVERYTHING CHEAP
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO'S.
NO HUMBUG.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
PRICES OF ALL GOODS
REDUCED TO
COST AND LESS.
*THE ENTIRE STOCK*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
PERSONS WANTING
USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Will find this the great opportunity to purchase
EVERYTHING CHEAP,
AT
JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.
Each article has been marked down to the
LOWEST PRICE.
THE WHOLESALE STOCK TO PRESENT
LOW MARKET RATES
IN NEW YORK.

Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50c and up.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c and up.
Real Lace Goods, a large assortment, at prices to suit all.
Trimming Ribbons, at 10c per yard.
Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves, 75c.
Gents' Heavy Kid Gloves, $1 50 per pair.
Heavy Cotton Stockings at 12½c.
Boulevard Skirts, at a great reduction.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 25 and upwards.
Duplex and other makes of Hoop Skirts, a big lot, worth from $2 00 to $3 50, slightly soiled, at 50c.
Neck Ties at half cost.
French Corsets at $1 and up.
Breakfast Shawls and all Fancy Woolen Goods at less than cost of making.
Shirts and Drawers, 50c and up.
A complete line of Misses' and Ladies' Underwear, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at very low figures.
Good Star Shirts, at $2.
5,000 Skeins Saxony Yarn, at 5c per skein.

One of our Firms is now in New York purchasing
JOB LOTS AT AUCTION
OF
Seasonable and Fancy Goods
Call and examine for yourself, at
Nos. 77 and 79
*MARKET STREET.*
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
Fancy and Plain Sugar Toys
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
5,000 boxes PLAIN and FANCY SUGAR TOYS, HEARTS, FIGURES, &c., for the Holidays. The selection embraces a larger variety and are
OFFERED CHEAPER THAN ANY IN THE CITY
We are also making a large number of new styles of CONFECTIONERY, suitable for the trade. Buyers are solicited to examine our stock.
REYMER & BROS.,
NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.

PITTSBURGH
*TRUSS COMPANY*
OF
Chas. W. Betzel & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
TRUSSES.
After Dr. CHARLES W. BETZEL'S Patent, May 9th, 1865.
FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE PENNA. STATE FAIR, Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1867.
Circulars containing the most important Certificates of Physicians and Patients, as well as the directions how orders are to be sent in from a distance, and how the Trusses are to be applied and further particulars, will, without any expense, to be had by calling on
FRED. BECKERT,
127, corner of Ohio and West street,

# e Daily Commercial

## YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS.

### FOR DECEMBER.

From our Fashion Correspondent.

NEW YORK, December, 1867.

re is a curious rage just now for fashion, ssip about fashions, and gossip about nable people. All the scraps of informa- at can be gleaned from any source what- re eagerly caught at and retailed with ns and exaggerations, not only in the and the boudoir but in the columns of ss of the country.

nen never guilty of an idea, devoured with ut occupying a certain social position, emselves all at once lifted into an impor- of which they had not so much as st, their dress, habits and entertain- nside the sublimate of "court" para- , and even the colors of the horses which hem, and the Afghans which protect n their daily drives made the texts for sts of admiring Jenkinsonian observa-

magnifying of society *par excellence*, its ories and surroundings, does not come he members of its interior circles: they e too wearied of its monotony to find in erial for lively or brilliant descriptive. nable news is, therefore, principally "by hungry penny-a-liners, who never saw the interior of a grand drawing and whose highly colored sketches of gs, entertainments, receptions and *soirees* drawn from observations made at street s, through open windows or dropped from s of chance acquaintances. Well, this d of treatment undoubtedly has its ad- ges—it leaves pretty much everything to agination of the writer, who is sure to do ely more than justice to the facts. In his ll brides are beautiful, all women young, monds real, all lace genuine old "Point," t glitters pure gold, or at any rate if they t he strives to make every one else think

said that the most distinguished fashion of Paris is an old woman, who lives in e, smokes a short pipe, wears a yellow na round her head, and signs herself tess."

as also passed into a proverb that the most sful deliberators of certain phases of joy row are those who never experienced in the forms which they so eloquently de-

daily life of wealthy people in a large indeed, to a looker-on, wonderfully in- . It is a succession of *fetes*—one seeming- g and never-ending holiday. The clean- of the streets in which they live, and the sunshine loves to linger; the ampli- nd conveniences of their dwellings; the ges and horses always at command; the ost means for the gratification of taste, the habitual wearing of costly clothes, nd fascination to eyes forced to dwell y on the narrow, the crude, and the un- ful, and quite close them to the possibil- of weariness, torturing cares, anxieties, chings, and heart burnings, starvation heart in the midst of bodily plenty, and non appreciation of the very goods, the sion of which is the cause of so much

I know a lady whose magnificent equip- the great trial of her life. She loves to but is obliged to ride for the sake of ex- g her horses, and being very timid never- ut without expecting every instant that an nt will occur which will break her neck. other occupant of a brown stone mansion. a housekeeper, dare not enter her own n, except to give an order, because it is onceded territory of her imperious ser- and actually lives in a state of longing lore her own closets and concocts, with- e knowledge of her argus-eyed and stylish stics, some of the vulgar dishes she re- ers as the pride of her mother and the treats of her girlhood.

FOREIGN FASHIONS.

ddition to the prominence given to fash- and fashion gossip by existing journals, r evidence, if any were needed, of the importance attached to the subject is to be in the number of periodicals recently d, all of which centralize fashions as their oint of interest and attraction.

ong them all, however, there is not one eally meets the want that undoubtedly s for a high-toned lady's newspaper. The *ily* was simply an advertising sheet, poorly ting in appearance the English *Queen*, some ose articles it copied, but with the excep- of its puffs, having no claim to originality own.

e new *Bazar* is a still more audacious to foist a mere reproduction of a foreign al upon the good taste of the American e. With the exception of a few stories ketches and its local business puffs, it is a le bodily transfer of the German *Bazar*, pital paper for poor Berlin dress- s with its bewildering pattern sheet, ng fifty tangled patterns each week; ed and re-crossed like the web of fate ulte as difficult to unravel, but about as ible as a Chinese puzzle to the majority merican women.

eminent a firm as the Harpers ought to done better for their own reputation and of the Empire City than this. There is a and from intelligent women from all parts e country, for an organ of their views, ments, feelings, opinions, habits, and of good society generally. As has been d, even the papers that devote the most e to subjects "interesting the ladies" as are called, confine themselves outside of details of fashion to paragraphs and sca- n items of soirees and weddings, or if venture on an editorial, or article of so- interest, try above all things to make it y," and relating in some way to matri- y, the only topic, besides dress, they con- likely to interest the female mind. All is humiliating and renders such journals steful rather than otherwise to the ding part of American women, and ing in some thing they know not to and to all who possess the ordinary ant of sense, taste and appreciation.

American woman's newspaper of the e must be different from this. It must be ndent in its ideas of dress and fashion, ng to adopt a good mode but equally ready nounce a bad one. Not the organ of a few ners and dry-goods dealers, but the repre- tive of the American household and of science of American social life. It must its opinions and be capable of a decided ession of them. If there is one thing than another that a true American en have a faculty, it is having a "mind of own" upon all sorts of subjects and liking ve people "a piece of it."

should teach the art of house-furnishing ell as house-keeping; how to make clothing ell as how to wear it; how to cook in ad- n to what to cook, and how to dignify e life and social life by earnest purpose and inte endeavor.

o one disputes French taste nor German r, according to the Harpers, but there is ething better than taste, which should r be sacrificed to it, and that is individu- . American women are quite as capable exercising this function as any others, and e is a growing indisposition among them e used as mere blocks for the exhibition of second and third class finery of European tals.

THE BALL SEASON.

he season of balls and sociables has com- ced early and with great activity. The lantic," the most extensive of Terpsi- ean Associations, and which aspires to be ort of American Almacks, meets at Del- lico's fortnightly. The "Imperial" and "Fifth Avenue" at the residences of the bers fortnightly, also. Refreshments are ed upon these occasions, and it was arked with great elegance, that at a very Washington recently, where a grand con- atory opened upon the drawing-room, the onade was made with brown sugar.

he feature of the dress at these reunions ne that has heretofore been remarked of ng American women, and that is the almost versal adoption of the *decollete* or low-necked e.

erefore, low-necks have been the excep- ; now, they are the rule, and covering re it is used seems to be employed only to er the want of physical charms, not the ms themselves.

eads and French jewelry are in greater than ever. Necklaces of pearls with oons and pendants, necklaces of spiral gold magnificent lockets attached and chains ng upon the bosom in ten to fifteen fine ds, are among the ornaments which have en the place of the modest lace tucker and ot waist of past seasons. It must be con- ed, however, that but for the prevalence of ertain thinness of arm and general contour, present style of dress is ex- ely favorable to the delicate beauty young, highly bred American women. gored and trained skirts, almost *sans* oline, cling with infinite grace to the slender ires, and are managed with such ease, skill grace, as many a court lady might envy. n the hair combed up from the temples, ed, slightly frizzed and confined by classic ds, shows the small ears, the clearly cut le, the pure arch of the throat, and other inctive characteristics of American beauty, ich is more remarkable for clearness and leacy of outline, than splendor of coloring. s an exception to the rule, however, was ob- ved in the case of a brilliant blonde the other ning, whose toilette was so exceedingly ber- ling as to deserve notice. It consisted of ite Irish poplin, cut upon the severest *ate* model, and trimmed with white point *dique* lace. The body was very low and ire, the sleeves, a mere band over a puff- and frill of lace. A pearl necklace deeply ooned, strings of pearls arranged as bands the light, profuse hair, and ropes of pearls tooned as a girdle about the waist, consti- te the ornaments.

ure white toilettes and very light transpa- t fabrics are now rarely seen in a ball room, t are consequently very distinguished. A few rs ago this vestiture or ball dresses could ained up and trimmed at almost nominal , and were, therefore, worn almost univer- ly by young ladies, to whom they are the most becoming of costumes, and who found easy to wholly or partially renew them as en as required.

With the advance in prices, however, and es- ially in trimmings and lace, a white dress ite as it is, has become almost as costly as ile, and it is therefore found much more nomical to purchase one or two light silks each season, and with others that can be re- modelled form a wardrobe always available, and that can be turned to account in other di- rections.

It is said that the Princess of Wales never buys a new dress without special reference to its "making over" qualities, and it is a fact that ladies of the highest class are much more apt to be thrifty and study economy in their dress and the management of their households than those of the lowest.

WINTER CLOAKS.

The most objectionable feature of the new winter cloaks is the waste of costly material. The designs are restricted in length and amplitude, but they are absurdly cut in and notched out in a tricky, fanciful way, which is neither in keeping with the heavy fabrics of which our winter garments are composed, nor with its purposes of warmth and usefulness.

Some of the most fashionable cloaks are only short sacs, wastefully cut out in sharp spikes or square teeth, with additional waste in long sash ends, which extend below the edge of the garment at the sides, and serve no purpose, either of use or beauty.

Others are cut short at the back and long in front; and still others gashed out at the sides, without any apparent motive, except to afford another evidence of the prevailing cloak lunacy.

The materials used for these abortive and tuis-shaped garments are, on the contrary, beautiful. The cloths are like velvets and even more attractive, with a rather thicker pile and richer shades of coloring. The fancy, tufted cloths, used last year, never were good style, and this year are not worn at all, except by those who have them and who expect a new cloak to last more than one season.

Jet is less used upon cloaks and more in conjunction with silk embroidery upon black silk dresses than has been the case for some years. With it marvelous effects are produced upon rich black toilettes. Tunics are simulated. Seams are ornamented, the lines spreading out in shells or fanshapes upon the train of the skirt.

Upon cloaks, cordeliers are preferred, satin pipings, or embroidery executed with the Grover & Baker machine.

A new "shawl paletot" of black velvet is a graceful exception to the generally small and fantastic rule. It descends deep upon the back, in a rounded form, and is finished with a black lace flounce, surmounted by three rows of rich, fine gimp or *passementerie*, which follow the outline of the shawl, leaving spaces between.

Cloaks trimmed and lined with fur are quite a new feature of the season, and are the most comfortable as well as the most distinguished of all the winter garments.

The "Muscovite" is of dark brown cloth, velvet pile with a border of mink or sable. Elegant black velvet sets, paletot, cloak and hat complete are lined with grey Persiana and trimmed with a deep border of Chinchilla.

THE LATEST BONNETS.

It has already been announced that little or no variation in size is to be expected in bonnets for this season, nor indeed for six months at least to come. The latest Parisian arrivals are *petite* as ever, and these will give the tone to our enterprising manufacturers, who are already engaged upon the styles for the spring season.

A charming little bonnet, just imported, is of *mauve* velvet, trimmed with a white lace scarf, tied at the back, and fastened upon the front and at the back with a white rose in bronzed Bismarck leaves, mauve strings.

Another is of blue satin, trimmed round with a band of short, curled, white ostrich feathers. Below this band, at the back, is a little scarf of white blonde, which is brought round to the front and fastened under the chin.

A pretty little *Marie Stuart* cap is turned upon the sides and finished with a silver cord on the upper edge. A "mantilla veil" is attached to the back and fastened under the chin. A humming bird, with plume, forms the only ornament.

Dainty little evening and opera bonnets are made of white gimpure lace and trimmed with tufts of blue feathers or small velvet flowers with gold centers.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Some pretty novelties for holiday gifts are making their appearance in jewelry and fancy goods. Stevens & Co., a new Union Square firm, are winning a unique reputation for the production of novel and original designs, set off by rare and most beautiful workmanship.

Lockets consisting of a female head, the Goddess Isis, for example, beautifully engraved upon amethyst and surrounded with Egyptian emblems are new and greatly admired. There are also "diamond" lockets, of gold, with monograms in fine diamonds and blue or green enamel, and lockets of enamel with a fly, a bee, or a monogram, formed of small brilliants in the centre. These lockets are attached to "spiral" necklaces or to gold chains, with many strands, or to ornamental necklets, composed of small twisted chains and Venetian coins suspended between.

Pink and white coral have taken the place of red, and are arranged in beautiful ornaments with leaves of fine diamonds upon gold stems, twisted about the natural branches.

New studs for gentlemen are very small and fine; they represent little stars or small plain buttons, with enamel cross-stitch, and are fastened into eyelets with small spiral springs, which "hold" better than the old fashioned method. The latest style consists of small pearls, like buttons, set in gold, with gold threads crossing the center, in imitation of sewing. The idea is very simple but very pretty. This design is made in wrist links, collar buttons and shirt studs, and the set altogether, forms a handsome present for a gentleman.

JENNIE JUNE.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS cure Sick Headache, Indigestion and Bilious Attacks by carrying off all impure humors and cleansing the blood. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Neuralgia—The Dolourenx. The doctrine that quinine and carbonate of iron were the only remedies for the dolorenx and nervous disorders, is forever exploded. Holloway's Ointment will procure the speediest alleviation of pain, and a few applications suffice for a permanent cure. Thousands who have experienced a radical benefit from its use are prepared to vouch for the correctness of this statement. In gout, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica, it is equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English articles in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark thus:

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

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Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. cow1

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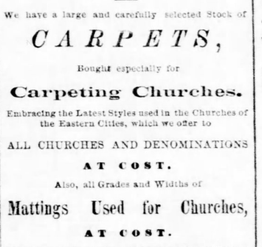


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Great chances for Country Merchants and Pedlars. Only 25 Pairs in a Bale.

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## ELECTION PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.

*CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS.*

In pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the various supplements thereto, I, WILLIAM McCANDLESS, Mayor of said City, do issue this my proclamation, that on the SECOND TUESDAY (being the 10th day) of DECEMBER, A. D. 1867, being the 10th day of the month, the freemen of said City, qualified to vote at elections for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at their several places of holding elections in the several respective wards and precincts and elect by ballot, under the provisions of a supplement to said Act of Assembly, approved the 6th day of April, A. D. 1867, the following named officers:

One person to serve as Mayor of said city.

One person to serve as Controller of said city.

One person to serve as Treasurer of said city.

One person to serve as City Attorney of said city.

On the same day, the qualified voters of the above cited authorities, the citizens of the

First Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council of said city and two persons to serve as members of the Common Council.

Second Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Third Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventh Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Tenth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—First Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—Second Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Collins Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Liberty Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Peebles Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Oakland Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fitt Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Each of whom shall be qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and shall be residents of the wards in which they shall be elected, and shall at the time be qualified voters therein.

At the election to be held as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1867,

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Richard Gwinner, corner of Tunnel and Wylie streets.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of both precincts of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet, the one in the Public School House in said ward, and the other in Penn and Adams street.

The electors of the Sixth ward, First precinct, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second precinct to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry Rea, on Fulton street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house occupied by Francis Jamison, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, First ward, at the Public School House in said ward.

Second ward, at Public School House in said ward.

The electors of Collins township, upper precinct, to meet at the house of Joseph Gautier, in the village of East Liberty. The electors of the lower precinct of Collins township to meet at the school house on Albion Hill, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Peebles township to meet at the Public School House, commonly known as School House No. 6, on the road to Plank Road, near Glenwood Grove, in said township.

The electors of Oakland township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Fitt township to meet at the Public School House, near Oakland, in said township

Given under my hand and seal of the said City of Pittsburgh, this 26th day of November, A. D. 1867.

L. S. WM. McCARTHY, Mayor.

nd

## ATTORNEYS.

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AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
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THE NEW Glove Fitting Corset,

GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,
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NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS,

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IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

*A LARGE STOCK,*

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PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS,
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GREAT WESTERN PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY,

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TuThs

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MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS,
PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS,
ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS FINISHED OFF,
EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM GAUGES AND WATER GUAGES.
GIFFARD'S INJECTORS.

Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).

We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the new CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.

STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.

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We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

### PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

### Meeting of the Stockholders

### FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

### Gratifying Financial Exhibit.

### Present Wants and Future Prospects of the Road.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company was held on Monday, December 2d, at the office of the Company, corner of Grant and Water streets.

Judge P. McCormick was called to preside, and Messrs. S. F. Cass, John H. Page, Jr., and William Anderson were chosen Secretaries.

ANNUAL REPORT.

J. H. Page, Esq., Secretary of the Company, then read the annual report, as follows:

The charter of the Company requires the President and Directors to present to the stockholders, at each annual meeting, a complete statement of the affairs of the Company during the year which shall have just expired. In obedience to this requirement, we in this, our fifteenth annual report, offer a faithful and minute exhibit of the same.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The gross earnings for the year are:

| | |
|---|---|
| From passengers | $174,630 32 |
| From freight | 312,961 51 |
| From mails | 3,650 00 |
| From miscellaneous sources | 2,856 00 |
| Total | $494,100 00 |

The expenses of operation are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Conducting transportation | $71,349 91 |
| Repairs of motive power | 82,599 65 |
| Maintenance of cars | 24,975 23 |
| Maintenance of road | 107,654 64 |
| General expenses | 17,980 05 |
| Total | $305,209 28 |

Leaving net earnings of $172,972 65, equalling 34 74 per cent., which is 1,24 per cent. better than the previous year.

The falling number of passengers carried on distances was 511,116, against 500,614 the previous year—a decrease of over 2 per cent. The receipts therefrom was $174,630 22, an increase of $2,185 87, and every evidence of a future steady and healthy increase.

The freight transported all distances was 374,965 tons, against 361,701 tons the previous year, an increase of nearly 13 per cent. Here also we find proof of steady and profitable augmentation.

Every prophecy in past reports of the efforts of our road to develop the mineral wealth of the country, is more than fulfilled. The amount received from freight has increased $150,261 51, or nearly 93 per cent. The average of coal and coke shipped previous year was reduced to 296,668 tons; the present year to 391,652 tons—an increase of nearly 32 per cent.

Of the coal and coke carried the increase is 41 per cent., or principally due to glass sand, which has been introduced in this traffic.

The item of mail carriage is unchanged, and that of miscellaneous is increased $1,000, for mail matter and work done in the Company's shops for outside parties.

The falling off in coal carriage is accounted for by the reduction of rates on the Monongahela River Division, and the consequent increase of business on the Youghiogheny River Division, which is 1,24 per cent. better than the previous year.

The number of passengers carried all